Sinteen years ago all Laucashire was yanicstricken at the prospect of an overwhelming cotton erop in America. The crop of 1843 was not a large one, yet 900,000 bales remained on hand in England on the first of Octaber following. That of 1844 was estimated to reach 1,750,000, while many persons believed it would be much less. Accounts continued to reach Eugland of frost, flood, and drouth in the Cotton States, indicating a slort crop. Speculation became active, the weekly sales were enormous, and prices went up to high figures. As the season advanced, however, Hight gradually dawned upon the trade, and shrewd men began to suspect that the crop, instead of being short would be unusually large. Prices receded, and the unjority of dealers declined operating. At length the import reached the highest estimate of the entire crop, and that leng before the season had closed. It was evident that the crop was far larger than any one had supposed. In fact, as subsequently ascertained, it reached the unprecedented figure of 2,630,000 bales. Prices fell, there was a perfect glut, and speculators lost immense sums of money. England was for once puzzled to know what to do with such a deluge of cotton. What with the losses made by manufacturers who had laid in heavy stocks at high prices, when a short supply was considered certain, and those made by speculators who bought for a rise, added to the fall in yarns and fabrics, the panie in the whole cotton interest was tremerdous. Some had been reined, while few escaped unbarmed.

Meanwhile a similar alarm took possession of the cotton growers. They saw that too much had been produced. Their newspapers were filled with communications from planters deprecating any increase of cultivation, and suggesting plans for keeping down production. One of them declared that "some check should be " given to production, it having already reached " to a fearful amount." Another asserted that as cotton netted the planter only four cents, while, strangely enough, niggers were higher than ever, they were producing it at a loss. A third rested on the pleasing certainty that no more cotton land could be brought into culture in Mississippi, as the privilege of bringing negroes into that State would expire in 1845. It was on all sides admitted that too much had been grown. The low price of all articles of consumption, and the high prices of cotton in the early part of the season, had given unnatural stimulus to production. For once, both the old and new world had too much. A cotton glut

was as productive of panic as a cotton famine. These are strange facts to be paraded now. But such mutations belong to the history of every staple used for the maintenance either of human life or human industry. It is of such that some men rise into millionaires, while others sink to beggary. England, now needing twice the cotton she did in 1844, begins August with a stock of only 1.087,000 bales in store. Her present reduced consumption is still large enough to consume it so rapidly, that in December her mills must stop. These are the figures and conclusions of her latest cotton circulars, looking to this country as the fountain of supply. They refer to peace being made, and count the bales that may run the blockade as nothing. Considering both chances hopeless, they weigh the probabilities of extra supplies being obtained elsewhere. One authority says that price will go far to settle that part of the question. When sotton has been very high in Liverpool, as it now is, Inda never failed to yield up her treasares. Price attracts capital and labor. Last year, India supplied England with 564,000 bales: this year, she has already furnished 622,000, and is looked to for 1,000,000 in all. But for various reasons given, this increase is held to be insufficient to fill up the great gup in the American supply, as the more cotton India ships to England, the more cloth does she take in return. The surplus one way is equalized by exers in another. This authority sees no remedy for the impending crusis, but for all England to worl her spindles only half-time, trusting to the future for something better to turn up. This course will carry her working-people through the Winler. The same authority scouts the idea of England going to war with us for the sake of retton, remembering that it would be cheaper to feed her idle workmen than to lose the Ameripan market, or to again encounter fleets of

American privateers. Other English authorities, after canvassing the whole field, come to very nearly the same conclusion. The danger which alarms them is present and immediate. The future they consider clear. Enable them to get over but a single year of scarcity, and they consider themselves safe. The Manchester Cotton Supply Reporter for July and August is emphatic on this point. So far from British spinners seeking to drive the Government into forcing our blockade, and getting cotton for them at the cost of war, their organs show that it is referred to only as an impossibility. All they print and say goes to preve that they have made up their minds to do without American cotton, and, having so resolved, they are casting about how best to accomplish it. The recent speech of Mr. Bright is entirely confirmatory of these views. If Manchester does not demand of the Government to raise the blockade, the latter will hardly volunteer the undertaking. They now admit that the Rebellion must be crushed, or, if not, that no peace can be expected until after the effort to crush has been tried and failed. They fear, moreover, that New-Fugland will be compelled to take her supply of cotton from British warehouses. Even if the North succeed in the war, many of the cotton-lands would be converted into corn or pasture-fields. Under any circumstances, they believe this year's crop will be a very small one, even if obtainable. Having thus anwillingly given us the go-by, they are falling sack on their own great resources. Relying on the inferior, short-stapled, and badly-cleaned Indian product, they are adapting their mashipery to clean and manufacture it into fabrics equal to those now made from ours. They claim India to be their great future dependence, and consider it wise to adapt their policy and machinery to the radical change which is admitted to have taken place. No wonder, with this conviction, that cotton speculation is rife in England. Spinners and manufacturers have been scrambling to obtain it. Prices have been stendily advancing. In the first week of July, more cotton changed bands than was ever before known within the same period. Greater activity and higher prices are confidently anticipated. Already has the Rebellion produced more injury to the trade and commerce of European nations

It must ultimately result in changing the seat of the cotton culture from this country to others. Here it is the last prop to Slavery; there it will

be the sustaining prop to Freedom. From these utterances of British journalism it is clear that this country has ceased to be depended on, and that all eyes are turned to India. But the looking in that direction is no new thing. The present cloud was observed in the horizon when it was a mere speek, and England has long been endeavoring to trim boat and make all snug before the wrath it was nursing should be ready to burst upon her. Twenty years ago she began to extend encouragement to the growth of wool in India. In Si0 she drew from that country 2,441,370 lb, in 1856 the supply had swelled to 52,000,000 fb, and now it reaches 60,000,000 th annually. The mutiny alone prevented its being even greater. Here as hope for cotton. On the realization of this ope the nation rests with entire confidence. To this end have been applied all the dogged perseverance, the amazing enterprise, skill and enpital, for which it is so remarkable. No failare in one place, no loss in others, has checked the progress of this revolutionary effort. These failures and losses have been industriously circuated through our journals, but the continued progress of the effort is convincing evidence that they were not decisive against it. England, bke eurselves, never gives up at the first rebuff. Three times her columns charged at Bunker Hill, three times at the Assenpink, three times at Lundy's Lane. How comprehensive this effort has been, what progress it has secured, and how speedily it will culminate in success, we cannot stop to examine now. But the striking spectacle is exhibited of one

great nation being convulsed at not knowing now to get rid of it. The world has never beheld its parallel. It is a moving tableau whose interest is heightened as the changes are multiplied-a commercial kaleidoscope, which at every turn precents an unexpected combination. With the cotton-growers the difficulty becomes more complex, and the pressure more alarming. as the season advances. They are put to worse shifts to get rid of their cotton bales than England is to obtain them. The glat is quite as ruinous to them as it was sixteen years ago. As their copidity occasioned that, so a new and greater folly has precipitated this. If they were kept poor by getting but a low price then, what paupers they must become now, when getting nothing. In this strait the Rebel Government makes the magnificent offer to take the whole crop and pay for it in bonds, said bonds to be payable at some indefinite period between this and doomsday. If the offer is declined, the crop will be taken nevertheless, peaceably if it can, forcibly it it must. We have seen country editors advertising to take potatoes and possum skins in payment for subscriptions. Here is a Government which first advertised for cotton, but which has since come down to hog and hominy-nothing comes amiss to it but truth and decency. It is true that taking the cotton crop in this way will saddle it with a debt of \$200,. 000,000, but no Southron was ever yet afraid of debt, especially since repudiation was patented. The bonds will be about as good a basis for free banking as any of those already so beneficially used in that way by the West. The idea is. that the Rebel Government owning the entire crop, will possess a lever powerful enough to raise the blockade. The tobacco crop, subjected to the same financiering process, will give to the lever a compound energy. Think of all Europe furning over empty pipes! But to mar this admirable scheme there comes the specter of a total failure. If the blockade be not raised, the cotton and tobacco, even though bought for doomsday bonds, will be worth nothing; because, being held over, a new crop will come in competition with it, and values will in both cases disappear. Two crops perish instead of only

On the other hand, should the blockade be suddenly raised, the price in England will fall from its present high figure to a very low one, creating a new convulsion which will rain hundreds and send prices down to a still lower level. To this add the fact that England is already compelled to send us gold in exchange for food, and that we are neither buying nor likely to buy much from her for a long time. Our markets are practically closed to her, and the Rebellion has done it. But the Rebels must have goods. How can they obtain them except by selling their cotton and tobacco ! In no other way have they procured them heretofore. Even the millions out of which they have cheated the North have been purchased on the credit of their crops. They are the only reliance now. But their Government owns both cotton and tobacco. Now, are England and France to pay for both in gold, say \$230,000,000? They cannot do it. A drain of that magnitude would make all Europe bankrupt. Then, the Rebel Government takes pay in trade, cloth, iron, silks and gimcracks, and distributes them among the people. Innumerable agents must be employed to accomplish all this. What a gigantic peddling business would thus be the result of Rebellion! What golden opportunities for plunder it would afford! How the old Treasury thieves, Thompson, Cobb, and Floyd, would flock like carrion birds round the newly-scented carcass! The world has never beheld a carnival of stealing such as this would be. Little indeed would be permitted to reach the bands of the rebellious masses.

These are some of the difficulties already recognized by the Rebel organs as surrounding their position. As they have been self-imposed, so let them be self-adjusted. We present the facts as we find them, having no solution to suggest but that of absolute submission to the Union. But it is clear that these embarrassments are the mere forerunners of others even greater, and quite as inevitable. They are such as reach down to and uproot the very foundations of civilized society. The South at this moment feels them with grinding severity, for there the treasenable storm is pouring out its fiercest energy. The North suffers from its ravages, but it is more from sympathy. The commercial pulse of Europe beats with kindred quickness from the same exciting cause. As the season advances, the complications to be felt by the South in relation to their steple exports, must continue to increase. Up to this time, they have been calling on the European Hercules for help to escape from the ditch into which they have voluntarily plunged. But he stands aghast at their ruffianism, and despises their impotency. If he condescends to interfere at all, it will be to aid in crushing them. So long as this idle hope of foreign help exists, so long will they endeavor to be defiant. That gone, and the end cannot be very remote. All present indications point to European dependence on other cotton fields than theirs, and not than was occasioned by the great Russian war. to violent interference with us.

CITY ITEMS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PARK.-The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park have just issued their fourth annual report. It includes a statement of the proceedings of the Board for the last year, the number of men employed in the Park, and the amount of work accomplished. The Treasurer's report sets forth that the receipts of the last year amounted to \$1,110,600 05; disbursements, \$078,354,95; balance in the Treasury, \$51,161 72. The total receipts of the Board since its organization in 1857, amount to \$2,694,132 41; expenditures, \$2,642,970 09. The amount received for the maintenance of the Park for the last year was \$30,000; expenditures, \$60,195 37. Total remaining in the Treasury, \$70,966 35. The indebtedness Jan. I, 1861, was \$240,000. The amount of expenditures, \$2.703, 163 06, added to the total cost of the land, \$3,744,798 74, makes the total cost of the Park up to the present year, \$6,447,964 80.

The report has an appendix which contains the several sets of the Legislature relating to the Central Park and the Board of Commissioners, and also the orders granted by the Supreme Court. The report of the Senate Committee appointed to examine is to the condition, affairs and progress of the Central Park, is likewise included, also the ordinances for the government of the Park; and an explanation of the purposes of the work already done on it, and of that in immediate contemplation.

Of the plans yet to be accomplished, the Board enters into a description of the projected roads and walks, rentment of the upper Park, the arboretam, the Winter drive, and planting generally.

A QUEER CARGO FROM BERMUDA.-The B-itich schooner Prince Leopold from Bermuda, arrived on Wednesday with 509 barrels spirits of turpentine. This is undoubtedly a cargo from North Carolina. As crude torpentine now commands \$12, when a year ago it sold for \$2 75 per 280 pounds, this might have been a pretty profitable speculation, but unfortunately for the owners they have violated the blockade. The turpentine is in charge of a supercargo. The vessel has no manifest for the revenue officers at this port. She now lies off the Hattery. The brigs Princess Royal, Capt. Newboldt, and the Thomas M. Mayhew, Capt. Frith, also arrived here on Wednesday, with advices from Bermuda to the 12th inst. It appears from a letter dated Bermuda, Aug. 10, brought by one of these vessels, to Mesers. Smith, Jones & Co., that the schooner Prince Leopold, with spirits turpentine, had lately arrived at Bermada, having run the blockade and escaped from one of the North Carolina ports. The letter continues that she put into Bermuda in order to obtain a British rigister, under the pretense that she was bound hence for the West Indies. The Prince Leopold was reported to have been cleared from Wilmington, N. C., and it appears obtained a British register in order to dispose of her carge at New-York Yesterday morning the Prince Leopold was seized by order of the Surveyor of the Port. The present mater was born in Scotland, but has lived, since he was fourteen years of age, in Newbern, N. C. The crew are blacke-Americane. A foreign register will not prove of any avail against the consequences of breaking the blockade.

THE NEW COUNTY JAIL .- The walls of the new Jail in Ludlow street, adjacent to Pasex Market, have been carried up to the cornice, and are nearly ready to receive the iron beams for the brick arches of the roof. The building is constructed of Philadelphia brick, and trimmed with Nova-Scotia et ne. Exteriorly, the appearance is quite imposing-the walls being divided in regular portions by windows 28 feet in hight, each made into two compartments by a heavy mullion. The building is 95 by 95 feet, the exterior walls 2 feet 4 inches thick, and 57 feet high from the curb. On the iron reof-beams, double arches of brick are being sprung for the support of the tin-sheathed roof.

The beilding is made in the form of an L, the faces being on Essex Market place and Ludlow street, and the five tiers of windows at the rear looking out on a court-yard of 50x60 feet, shut in on the remaining two ides by an 18-foot brick wall capped with blue-stone. These rear windows light a corridor of four feet in width, on which the heavily-grated cell windows open. There are but four tiers of cells, and but seven cells in a tier, so that on the Market place side there are only S of these little contracted prison lodgings in all, and but 27 on the Ludlow street division, the space of one being occupied by the staircase. The cell walls are 16 inches thick, and the dimensions of the apartment 10x8 feet. In each is a water-closet and water faucet, communicating with the sewer. The cell doors are of sheet iron, with a portion of the upper half grated. Above the door is a barred window for purposes of ventilation. Along each tier of cells is to run an iron balcony, the only descent from which is at a broad platform at the angle where the guards will keep

watch and ward night and day.

The lower floor of the building is appropriated to rooms for the guard, kitchens, and offices. The mason work, which seems to be well done, is performed by Foster & Curpenter, whose contract figures up to something like \$32,000, and the carpentering is by ex-Alderman James Owens. We should judge from present appearances that the Jail would be ready for occuation by the 1st of January. At present there are nly 27 men in all employed on the work, the bricklayers having outstripped the stone-outters in diligence. The architect is Mr. Thomas Little, of the Board of

PRIVATERES.-The British brig Andover, Captain Leprelle, arrived on Thursday morning from Savanna Mar (Ja.), and reports: 17th inst., off Cape Hatterss, was boarded from a privateer steamer; could not learn her name, and there was none on her stern. She was a side-wheel river boat, about 200 tuns, and mounted two guns-one a small pivot and the other a large stationary gun amidahips. They reported having several prizes in Hatterns Inlet, one of which was the brig Itasca. They further stated that they expected a United States brig-of-war along that way, and if she came, they, with two other larger vessels, intended to attack her.

The officers and boat's crew of the privateer were all apparently Eastern men, as they appeared to be conversant with all the antecedents of the brig, she having formerly belonged to Boston. She was sold by the sheriff and bought by Messra. Henry De Cordova & Co., of this city, and is now sailing under British colors.

THE VANDERBILT HARBOR OBSTRUCTIONS,-The Harbor Commissioners have given the contract for removing the crib dock and stone filling which Commo dore Vanderbilt illegally sunk just south of Pier No. 1, North River, last Winter, for the construction of a new pier at that place, to Messrs. Morris & Curemings, of this city, for \$10,000. This impediment to navigation could have been removed, doubtless, for much less money, as the bids ranged from \$900 to \$15,000. The work is really worth about \$6,000. As none of the lower bilders offered the requisite security for the faithful performance of their obligation, the contract was given to the gentlemen named, the extra \$4,000 being about the sum they expect to spend in sueing Mr. Vanderbilt for the amount of their bill. They take the job and run the risk of getting their pay from the Commodore after it is performed.

THE LIGHT-HOUSE SIGNALS OF THE THIRD DIS-TRICT .-- Commander A. M. Pennock, U. S. N., of the Third District, which comprehends the Narragamett Bay and its tributaries, Long Island Sound and tributaries, Gardiner's Bay and tributaries, Hudson River from New-York City to Troy, Fire Island inlet, and the waters of Lake Champlain, has just returned from the tour of his District, and reports everything in excellent order. He solicits information from marines and

course will greatly aid the Board in remedying all such evils at the earliest possible moment.

WRECK OF AN UNKNOWN BRIG .- The schooner Fair Wind, which arrived at this port on Wednesday from Baltimore, reports passing an unknown brig on the 14th inet, in lat. 393 10', long. 73", with her colors at half-most and Union down, The brig asked the Fair Wind to lie by her, but she was laboring very beavily in the sea and could not do so. The brig drifted very fast to leeward, and at 4 p. m. went down. She was bound to New-York, but the Captain of the Fair Wind was unable to learn her name, and could not see whether the ere whad got their boats out. Her sails were blown to pieces. The captain reported his crew sick. The brig had on deck, molasses hogsbe da, and she was supposed to be from the West Indies.

A SHOPLIFTER CAUGHT .- As Dennis Donovan orter, in the employ of Messre. Read, Gardiner & Co., Nos. 52 and 54 Park place, was about opening the store on Thur-day morning, a Russian, who pretended to have been a Southern merchant, came in and entered into a conversation in reference to purchasing goods. Soon another person, supposed to be an accomplice, came in, and immediately engaged the attention of Denovan, while the first person seized a roll of cloth, and left the store. He was followed, arrested, and taken before Justice Kelly, and committed for trial.

A HUMAN SKULL FOUND WHILE GRAPPLING FOR AN ANCHOR.—Yesterday afternoon, Mr. A. J. Sueley, North River boatman, while grappling for an anchor off Pier No. 13, North River, handed up the skeleton of a human being with a rope and atone attached. Upon reaching the surface the rope, being rotten, broke, taking with it the body, which parted at the neck. He successed in getting the skull, but the body was apparently swept away with the tide. The skull is still in his possession at Pier No. 13 North River, and the top is covered with systems. THE REVENUE CUTTERS .- On Wednesday the cutter Jackson was towed to Throgg's Neck by the tender George Birkbeck, jr., to relieve the steam-cutter Bibb, which goes to the Narrows for the purpose of relieving the cutter Corwin. The Corwin is to coal up and proceed to sea in mediately, to cruise for the privateers now supposed to be in the neighborhood of the West India Islands. The cutters Varina and Crawford will soon be dispatched to blockade some of the Southern

ARREST FOR ARSON.-Solomon Tutbill was yestersy arrested by Capt. Turnbull of the Seventeenth Precinct, charged with setting fire to the building No. 405 Fourth avenue, on M nday morning last. It was at the time evident that the fire was incendiary, so Mrs. Kirby, the occupant, was suspected. Since then facts have been ascertained which led to the arrest of Mr. Tuthill. He was taken before Justice Steers, and committed for examination.

KILLED BY HIS JAHLOR, -A man named Daniels, in isil at White Plains for assendt and battery, being one of a gang of roughs at Mamaroneck, attacked his keeper on Wednesday night, intending to obtain the jail keys and release all the prisoners. The Jailer, amed Crawford, shot bim dead on the spot, and on investigation by a Coroner's Jury, was justified in

BOARD OF ALDERMEN .- A special meeting of the Loard of Aldermen was held on Wednesday evening, and that on Monday he purchased six cous' worth, and went to his room and took the whole of it. He com became insensible, and never recovered. The jury found a verdict acquitting him of intentional suicide. the President, Mr. Genet, in the chair.

A resolution was adopted directing the Counsel to the Corporation to take the necessary measures for opening the following streets:

San Accident.—Andrew Freeman was yesterday badly braised and injured at No. 375 Sooth street by the fall of two heavy pieces of timber. Several of his ribs were fractured, and also one of his arms. It is also tested that he is severely injured internally. He was conveyed to his residence, No. 49 Jackson street, by Officer Ely of the Sanitary Police.

pening the following streets:

Sixty-third street, from Hudson River to the Eighth avenue.

Sixty-third street, from Eighth avenue to the Last River.

Sixty-third street, from Tight avenue to the Last River.

Scrupt, Sevenay-ward, Sevenay-ward, Sevenay-start from Fifth sevenue to the Last River.

Scrupt, Sevenay-ward, Sevenay-ward, Sevenay-third, and

sevenay-starts streets, from Fifth sevenue to the Last River.

Sevenay-seventh and Sevenay-sighth streets, from Eighth aveme to the lindown River.

Eighth street, from Eighth avenue to Breadway.

Eighth street, from Rivadway to the Horizon River.

Eighty-seventh street, from Recond streens to the Rost River.

Eighty-seventh street, from Recond streens to the Rost River.

Eighty-seventh street, from Sevenay-scena to bifth avenue.

Eighty-six datest, from Avenue A to the East River.

Eighty-seventh street from Neathay-scena to bifth avenue.

Eighty-seventh street, from Neathay-seven to the Hudson River.

Eighty-seventh street from Neathay-seven to the Hudson River.

Eighty-seventh street, from River avenue to the Hudson River.

oner Jackman on the body of an unknown man found raked floating in the water at the foot of Whitehall street. It had apparently been in the water but a thort time. No marks of violence were discovered.

Mr. Chapp offered a grant hie and resolution sin refer Mr. Chipp offered a granuble and resolutions in reference to the death of Noah L. Erreinan, late commandant of the New York City Fire Zonaves, as follows: Whereas. The and and mornal heality are has been imported to the Cemmon Council of the death of Neah L. Farmann, commandant of the New York City Fire Zonaves, which miles chery event commend in the city of Washington on Thereday, lich is said, them lapires received wide glaintly leading his regiment at the harfle of Boll Rom on the measurable Zia. July, 16:1, and, whereas, the recollection of the eminent services that the decreased one renderse this city as an Assistant Engineer of the Fire Expartment a tried and shifthin effects of the this Replacement National Granut, and as the scale is and patriotic successor of the lamestee Effected by the control of the example of the service of the strength prompts us to give expression to the source of experience in being deposed at this critical juncture. In the status of our country of so worthly, efficient, and loyer a smaller, therefore, be it.

Resolved, Teal we assably and fairly realize the great loss we have statused in the denies of Col. Neah L. Farnham, whose public services, life, and clasareter, have sendered his memory worthy accurished remembrance in the breast of every loyal classes of the great Confederacy, and in monuntuity sympathic services into a just appreciation of their sorrow in their between month commonly of the processing when to the consistency in the thought commends on the consistency in the thought.

In the matter of application of the Trustees of the In the matter of application of the Trustees of the Welsh Caivinistic Methodist Church of New-York for leave to mortgage their land.—Order granted.

A First Zouave Discharges.

Wm. Boe, a private in the 2d First Zouave Regiment, was brought up on a with of habeas corpus, and his discharge demanded on the ground that he would not be 18 years of age until November next, and that he had entisted without his parents' consent, to which facts the boy and his father both testified. The young man was released from his chilstment. them's just appreciation of their seriow in their betear commending them to the composition embraced in the it that "file who give "i also" the resurve ion and the fil Hemited That a copy of the foregoing preamble and them, properly attested, be engrossed and transmitted family of the decreased.

The preamble and resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Thousand The contractions are adopted. man was released from his chlistment.

ENTED STATES COMMISSIONERS OFFICE—Arg. 22—
Before Commissioner Usmonn.

THE CONTUNACIOUS JERSEYMEN.

In the case of Jusper Nichols and others, the Jerseymen charged with obstructing United States officers in the attempt to serve process on the coal propeller Eclipse, the accured admitted the fact of the obstruction, but claimed that they were justified by the fact that the officers had trespassed beyond the r jurisdiction. The question of jurisdiction is now the only one to be decided, and that point will be argued on Saturday.

EXTRADITION Mr. Boot z offered a resolution curecting Board to pave Bleecker street, from Broadway to Eighth avenue, with Helgian pevement, in accordance with an ordinance pass of to that effect. Laid over. In reply to an inquiry of Mr. Boole, the PRESIDENT said that the Common Council could not legally alter or amend the ordinance in relation to the Voluntees Families' Aid Fund without impairing the faith of the

BROTHERHOOD OF THE UNION .- At a meeting of Circle 1,674, held at their rooms Monday evening, Aug. 19, the following resolutions were introduced

And unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That is the recent battle near Springfield, Me., we have the cridence that the friends of the Union and Constituent are able to delect superior numbers of traiters intent on breaking up our plottons Government.

Resolved, That we recognize in this unequal and unsurpassed conflict, the pocureor of coming victories in the steady and attaining heredened displayed by the Urion forces, in the presence of such overwhelming numbers of toes, the superficity of the principles which animated them; and in the consists of the Lieuweit, Lows, and Kamas Velunteers, a signal refut alon of the breasted superior travery of the Secretion traitors. Justice White.

Justice White.

Decision.

Don Alonzo Cushman sgt. Joseph R. Partridge et al.

—Mo ion granted with \$10 costs, but with leave to the defendants, on payment of the costs, to serve an amended answer, if they have any other or better dofense to make, within ten days after the serving of the order, to be entered on the decision.

THE STEAMSHIP ETNA .- A person who came on the Edinburgh states that, some days before arrival at this

port, signals were observed, but which were not interpreted at the time. The next day it was discovered that they meant "steamer in distress." The steamer was supposed to be the Etna.

The steamer Sachem, now lying at pier No. 11, North River, is loading Government stores for Wash-The steamer Quinnebaug sailed on Thursday morn-

ing, with a full cargo of stores for Washington. Mossre, Manu, Steams & Beale of No. 141 Fulton street have published pertraits of Major-Gen. McClel-

lan and Brig.-Gea. Sprague. COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION. The weekly statement of this Board is as follows:

Total	
Died	
Discherend	
Sout to tilackwell's Island tall	
Sent to State Prison 5-2,230	
10 to 1001 6.9(1)	
Number remaining Aug. 17, 1861 8,341	
Decrease	17
ellevae rior tal SE Third District Prison	**
matic Asylum 750 Fourth District Erhott	972
ma-House 1,644 Island Hospital	330
ork-Bouse	130
OIL HOUSE,	33

DOG-FIGHTER ARRESTED .- Harry Jennings, on Englishman, who keeps a dog-fighting and rat-baiting tablishment at No. 20 White street, was vesterday rested by Officer Hobart of the Fifth Ward Police, others interested in the preservation of life and property from loss by shipwreck on our coast, of all cases in which lights are not lighted punctually at sunset and extinguished at sunrise, or in which they are not

properly attended to during the night, or in which light-vessels and buoys are out of position. Such a fairs again. Justice Kelly held him to bail in the

the Weekly Statement of the Commissioners:

sum of \$500 to answer. COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION .- The following is

A HUMAN SKULL FOUND WHILE GRAPPLING FOR

FIGHT AND STARRING .- A fight took place on

Tuesday night at No. 34 Cherry street, kept by Jose Stainache, in which Eliza Stone and Ida Brow inflicted reveral severe stabs with knives, on the bar

Germans. Mr. Volk was taken to the New-York Hospital. His wounds are considered dangerous. The

wom-n were arrested by Officers Comoly and Brend, and taken before Justice Kelly, who committed them to await the result of Volk's injuries.

PICKPOCKET ARRESTED .- As Mr. John McAuliffe of

PICKPOCKET ARRESTED.—As air, John streamine No. 591 Fourth street, was standing on the corner of Brooms and Elm streets, on Treaday evening, he was jestled and pressed against by a young man maned Widham Montgomery and two other men. It is alleged that Montgomery statched a gold watch worth \$100 from McAullife's vest pocket, and the three then ran away. Porsuit was immediately made, and Montgomery was arrested and taken before Justice Quackenbush, who committed him for examination. The watch

As Overhose of LAUDANUM .- An inquest was held

on Wednesday by Coroner Schirmer at 563 Ninth avenue, on the body of Thomas B. Prentiss, forty-six years of age, a native of Massachusetts. It appeared that deceased was in the habit of taking handanan,

DROWNED .-- An inquest was held yesterday by Cor-

FOUND DROWNED .- The body of an unknown man,

perfectly ande, found on Thursday morning floating in the kast giver, by Officer Newart of the Harbor Police, was taken to the Whitehall slip, and the Coro-

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT-CHANBERS.-AUG. 21.-Before Justice

Adoniah D. Ford et al. agt. Charles C. Miles.—Mo-

ion denied, with \$10 costs, to abide the event of the

A warrant for the arrest of Casper Hess and wife, charged with the murder of their child on a Bremen ship, was issued under the Extradition Treaty, on the

application of the Bremen Consul. The examination

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM.-ACG. 23.-Before

MARINE COURT-And 20 .- Before Justice MAYNARD.

DIFFORTANT TO FIANO DEALERS-ACTION OF TROVER

FOR THE VALUE OF A PIANO.

Daggett art. Macdoff.
The plaintiff, through his agent, Horace Waters,

from Alexandria, Va., reports, 13th inst., off Cape

Henry, was spoken by the United States frigate Cun-

FROM St. Thomas .- A St. Thomas paper of Aug. 7,

reports the arrival there of the gunboat Keystone

Arrived at St. Thomas, Aug. 5, brize A. B. Patierson, Katchit, Democrara, Romance, Duncan, Trinidad. Georgi 6th August, brigs Romance, Duncan, Georges; A. B. Fatterson, Enight,

SUDDEN DEATH OF MRS. PROF. MUTCHELL, -- This

estimable lady died very suddenly early this mouning. Vesterday, soon after Frof. M. had departed for Washington, to enter upon his duties as Brigadier-General, Mrs. M. was stricken down in an apopletic fit, and continued unconscious until her death. Twice before (two years sgo and last year), Mrs. M. has suffured from the same cause. Prof. Mitchell will return tomorrow. [Albany Eve. Journal last evening.

The U. S. Frigate Congress.

Borros, Thursday, Aug. 22, 1861.

Below, U. S. frigate Congress, from Rio de Jaceiro.

sul at St. Thomas for the Secretary of State.

berland, bound in the Capes.

will take place on Friday.

ner notified.

reast and shoulders of Christian Volk.

was not recovered.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

THE KINGS COUNTY RELIEF COMMITTEE AND THE VOLUNTEER FUND.—The County Relief Committee have made the following weekly payments to the families of volunteers since the week ending June 19, 1861, out of the fund of \$60,000, appropriated for the pur-

out of the fund of \$605,000, appropriate
pose by the Board of Supervisors:
Week end g June 19. 44,000 to Week and g July 24. \$6,546 to
Week end g June 20. 5,576 56 Week and g July 31. 6 195 54
Week and g July 3. 5,567 56 Week and g July 31. 6,596 56
Week and g July 10. 5,999 56 Week and g Aug 41. 4,590 56
Week and g July 10. 5,999 56 Week and g Aug 41. 4,200 56
Week and g July 11. 6,007 96 Week and g Aug 41. 4,200 56 Nearly \$4,000 is still in the hands of the County Tressurer, payable on the certificates of the Commit tee, if indorsed by Mr. Dey, the Treasurer of the Su-perintendents of the Poor. The latter having refused to honor the certificates of the Relief Committee for two days past, no money has been paid to applie ats, except such sums as Mr. F. C. Kirby of the Committee could borrow on his own individual responsibility. A Ex-Policeman ARRESTED .- Mr. Edward Sherlock Ex-Policeman Arrested.—Mr. Edward Sherlock formerly a policeman of this city, and recently a member of Varian's Battery, was en Tuesday evening arre-ted by Officer Golden of the Sixth Precinct, charged with assaulting and dangerously stabbling Michael Dalton a chort time previous. Dalton was a member of the Long Island Volunteers, and was standing on the corner of Franklin and Centre streets in conversation with a lady, when Sherlock approached them, and, without a word being said or any provocation given, drew a knife and struck Dalton a dangerous blow in the breast. Officer Golden was near by and mmediately arrested Sherlock and took him to the S ation-House. The knife passed within a short distance of the heart, indicting an ugly though not necessarily mortal wound. reat deal of suffering has been caused in consequence. Many families are altogether dependent upon the small ums allowed them by the authorities, and the result is that the residences and places of business of the men composing the Committee have been crowded with women, many of whom, with tears in their eyes, ap-pealed for a little money to keep themselves and children from actual want. There is no necessity for this state of things. The money is in the bank, and can be obtained if the Superintendent of the Poor sees fit

SUBMARINE BLASTING .- The New-York Submarine Company are engaged in removing rock from the dock foot of Division avenue, E. D., for the purpose of enabling ships of heavy draught to lie there in safety. The work is being done under the direction of B. Matilefert, and excites a good deal of interest among the carious in such matters.

THE CASE OF THE BALTIMORE POLICE COMMIS-SIONERS-AN ATTACHMENT AGAINST THE SHERIFF APPLIED FOR AND DENIED .- Some days since counsel for the Baltimore Police Commissioners, now confined in Fort Lafayette, applied to Judge Garrison of the County Court for an order against the Sheriff, Anthony F. Campbell, requiring bim to show cause why an attachment should not issue against him for contempt upon the ground that his returns to the attachment and precepts were insufficient. Mr. A. R. Wood of connsel for the Commissioners contended that the Sheriff should have called out a passe comitatus. The law had armed him with the whole force of the county to execute a process, and he had no right to say that he had not power sufficient to arrest Col. Barke until he had first xerted and exhausted the power invested in him; and if that was insufficient then the fact should so appear in his return.

The process commanded the Sheriff to bring the Police Commissioners into Court, and no return excuses or justifies his failure to do so unless it appears that he called out the power of the county and it refused to respond, or that it was inadequate to overcome the aporehended resistance. It was not to be assumed that the process could not be executed, or that the law could not be vindicated, and that therefore it would not be advisable to encourage preceedings which might bring on a collision between the civil and military authorities. The exact contrary should be assumed, and if the military authorities set the process of the Court at defiance, then the responsibility rested with those who resisted the laws, and not with those who sought to execute it. Yesterday morning Judge Garrison notified counsel as follows: "I decline to make an order requiring the Sheriff to show cause why, &c., because I believe the Sheriff to have acted in good faith in his attempt to execute the two processes, and consider his return therefore as sufficient."

A NEW SWINDLING OFERATION.-Within the past A NEW SWINDLING OFERATION.—Within the past few days boxes and parcels purcotting to be sent on from Philadelphia by Howard's Express Company were delivered at the residences of several of our citizens. The charges were from 62 cents to \$1, according to bulk, which, as far as ascertained, were paid in every instance by those to whom they were directed. On opening the boxes, they were found empty, and the parcels were filled with old papers or shavings. The police have been informed of the matter, but the swindler has thus far escaped detection.

A Coronen's Case.—A few nights since a man, supposed to be dead, was seen tying on the side-walk, near the corner of DeKaib and Hudson avenues. The man who made the discovery, had shortly before heard the report of a pistol, and at once concluded that it was a care of suicide. Finding some thood near the man's head, he was confirmed in his opinion, and at once actified the Coroner, who resides to the neighborhood. Quite a crowd had collected by this time, and on the arrival of the Coroner, he promptly summoned those present as a jury, and notined them to appear at the City Hull next day, to investigate the case. The supposed deceased was about to be transferred to the Dead-House to be cut up by the doctors, when Coroner and Jury were astorished to see the body move. It soon became evident that the man had fallen down in a drunken fit, and instead of being a subject for the in a drumken fit, and instead of being a subject for the Coroner, he was taken in charge by the police. The Jury was informally discharged.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—Coroner Horton held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Mrs. Mary Ducey, a married woman, residing at No. 6 Doughty street, who committed suicide by jumping into the river at Ford's Dock. The hostand of deceased stated on the inquest, that she went to bed about 10 o'clock the night previous, complaining that sie felt bad, and was not going to live long. As she had frequently before said the same thing, he paid little attention. He fell asleep and did not miss her till morning, when he found she had left the house. A neighbor soon after asleep and did not miss her till morning, when he found she had left the house. A neighbor soon after informed him that her body was found in the river. The decreased had six children, of which five reconly died, which so preyed on her mind as to im; el her to compute with said distributions. tion. A vertice of suicide was ren

A Row at a Democratic Primary Merting.—The Democracy of the Fifteenth Ward held a meeting on Wednerday night, for the purpose of electing Inspectors of Election. It appears that the Democrats of that section of the city are divided into factions known as the "Un Towns," and the "Down Towns," and an "irrepressible conflint," exists between them. The meeting on Wednesday evening was not characterized by any greater good feeling and gentlemanly deportment than have been usual on former occasions. In the course of the evening Mr. Seeley, the Chairman, was requested to put a question to vote. He didn't wish to do it, and as a gentle persunder was named, John Powell street him in the face. From that moment until disp.—d by the pelice, the company inmeat until disp. d by the police, the company in-dulged in a free h nt. Powell was arrested as the initiative of the fray and yesterday taken before Justice Walter, who held him to snawer.

CASUALTIMS .- Mr. John Mash, a resident of East William burgh, was surfuely injured on Wednesday evening, by teng thrown from his wagon while riding through Grand street, E. D. He was piezed up in an inscusible condition by Officer Robinson of the Sixth,

The plaintiff, through his agent, Horace Waters, at his piane and music stars, No. 4th Riccalver, rented on the 10th day of June last a plane-forte to a worm calling hereaff M. K. Sater, and took the useal rent reneigh therefor, coupling with an agreement known among the declars as a conditionable. On the 25th of the same month, she passed the plane with the defendant for \$4100, which he advanced to her. On the 25th, the true action was made known to Mr. Waters, who called upon the defendant of allow from the plane and here removed from his place of bosoness. Not being able to discover with the descendant had decre with it, a demand was made upon the forth, which was declined, unless he was pall back the among the last of the value of the plane, with allowance and costs. W. Waln Dricker for plaintiff, Preserick B. Swift for defendant. who procured medical aid for the injured man, and sub-sequently sent him house.

Yesterday afternoon George Long, a boy 12 years, old, was severely, and it is leared fatally injured by being cruched by a pile of timber in a ship yard in North Fifth street. NAVAL .- The schooner Euphemia, Capt. Bayley, from Ponce, P. R., was boarded on the 18th inst., off Chin coteague, by the United States steamer Monticello. The bark Kate Lincoln arrived on Wednesday night

UNION AVENUE .- To the infinite satisfaction of the

residents in the neit aborded, if not to citizens gene-ally, the work of grading and paying this thorough-fare is going rapidly forward. When finished, Union avenue will be one of the best and most generally used streets in our District.

Ou tie 15th inst., Barnegat bearing N. W. 15 miles, the pilot-boat David Mitchell spoke the brig Elmir, The British War-Steamer Drive from St. Thomas for Holmes Hole, for orders, and re ceived from her departhes from the United States Con-

Ashore.
Boaron, Thursday, Aug. 22, 1861.
The schr. Thomas Woodward, at this port from Me ragoone, reports that the British war-steamer ashore there is the Driver.

Taz Iowa Boys.—An officer of the regular army, who was at the inte buttle in Missouri, said, in passing through the city yesterday, that no words could do justice to the firmness and bravery of the volunteers whe were in that engagement. For especial grains, he singled out Bhair's Regiment of Missourians, under command of Lieut. Col. Audie ws, and the lowa First. The laster, with a truly patrictic spirit, refused to entertain the thought of leaving the column, though their time of enhancent should expire, as long as their fellow-soldiers were in danger. They pledged themselves to stand by as long as they were needed; and in that hard fought and bloody field they nobly releamed heir promise. At their head, reading into the thickest of the fray, Gen. Lyon received his mortal hart, and with him, in that charge, a full hundred of the boys were down. Iowa has reason to be proud of her sons. Right nobly have they preved their reatriothem.